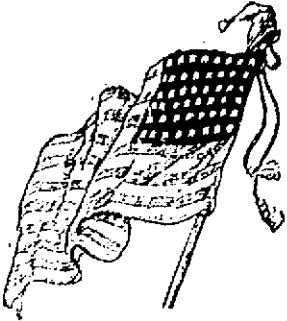




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The Mercury.

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THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and sixtieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and with few exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a weekly newspaper of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading, editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellaneous and valuable farm and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Price, 12 on a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 6 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the offices of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publishers.

Local Matters.

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

On Wednesday next, June 12, occurs the one hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the founding of the Mercury. One hundred and sixty years ago, or on June 12, 1758, the Mercury had its beginning. It was started by James Franklin, the nephew of the great Benjamin, from whom he learned his trade, and from whom he received the press and type from which to print the paper. In its long and useful career it has outlived all of its contemporaries and is today, without a rival, the oldest paper in America.

It is still vigorous and hearty in its hale old age. The Mercury in its one hundred and sixty years of dealing with both local and public affairs has had surprisingly few owners. For forty-six years it has been under the present management. For thirty years before that time it had but one owner, Mr. Fred A. Pratt. Previous to that time it was controlled by the Barber family for nearly seventy years.

The Mercury has always been a patriotic paper and an earnest supporter of the town, state and nation. Long before the Revolution, before the "Boston Tea Party," before any overt act had taken place which led up to the Revolution, as early as 1765, the brave old patriot, Solomon Southwick, the then editor, flung defiance to the world by hoisting to the head of his columns the motto: "Undaunted by tyrants we'll die or be free." In all the wars in which this country has been engaged from the old French and Indian wars down to the present world conflict the Mercury has been on the side of liberty and for the rights of the people.

THE

MEMORIAL DAY COMMITTEE

At its first meeting since May 30th voted to, and hereby desires to, express its appreciation and thanks to the Clergy, the Orator of the Day, the Chaplain, the Director, the Organist and Choristers of the Choir, the officers and men of the U. S. Army, the U. S. Navy, the U. S. Marine Corps, the officers and men of the Newport Artillery Co., the Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas Camp of United Spanish War Veterans, the Sons of Veterans, the Associate members of the Lawton-Warren Post, the officers and members of the Rogers High School Cadets, and the St. George's School Battalion, the officers and members of the Boy Scouts of America, the Commander of the line and members of his Staff, and to all of those who in any way assisted the Grand Army of the Republic in honoring the memory of deceased veterans on Memorial Day 1918.

WM. S. BAILEY,
Chairman.

William S. Slocom, Secretary.

Mr. Norman B. Cole, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Cole, of this city, has been promoted to Captain in the Army Medical Corps.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The June session of the Superior Court for Newport County opened on Monday with Justice Sweeney presiding. The candidates for the grand jury were examined and sworn in and went out with the assistant attorney general to consider such cases as might be laid before them. William F. Lannon was appointed foreman. Their report was made after only a short time, two indictments being reported. Edward M. Carter was indicted for assault with a dangerous weapon and pleaded not guilty. Three soldiers were indicted for driving off an automobile without the consent of the owner, but as their record was good they were allowed to go during good behavior, giving personal bonds of \$100 each.

During the afternoon petitions for naturalization were considered, and 25 men were admitted to American citizenship. Tuesday morning divorces were in order, decisions for divorce being granted in the following cases: Johanna Thurston vs. James H. Thurston, Manuel Avida vs. Maria Avida, George T. Gaines, Jr., vs. Ellen Gaines, Margaret J. Wilbur vs. William J. C. Willard, Florence O. P. Mosher vs. Alton L. Mosher, Alice Maud Brinton vs. Robert E. Brinton, Alonso Hayes vs. Evelyn Hayes, William Cook vs. Ruby Cook, Frank F. Grinnell vs. Elizabeth C. Grinnell, Lilian F. Rogers vs. Benjamin A. Rogers, Mildred R. Holman vs. Lester H. Holman, Louise N. Lamont vs. William G. Lamont, Caesar G. Owens vs. Zora A. Owens, Margaret J. Tully vs. Edward Tully.

Tuesday afternoon, there was hearing in two mechanics lien cases, and counsel were given until June 17 to file briefs.

Wednesday morning, candidates for the petit juries were examined and sworn, and the attorney general's docket was begun, the first case being that of State vs. John L. Cummings charged with profane swearing at Officer Coggeshall. Clifton B. Ward of Middletown was made foreman of the jury.

Witnesses for the State included Officer Freeborn S. Coggeshall, George Kane and Officer Leeson. For the defense, the witnesses included the defendant, William R. Sweet and Miss O'Hearn. After arguments by counsel the case went to the jury, and verdict of guilty was returned.

The case of State vs. Dennis Curran, charged with not having his motor vehicle under control, was begun on Wednesday afternoon and occupied considerable time. There were many witnesses for both sides and the jury, of which Charles Tisdall was foreman, returned a verdict of not guilty Thursday afternoon.

The civil case of Charles E. Gunther vs. John H. Murphy was put on before a jury, being an action to recover possession of a house, which defendant has been occupying. The case did not get far, as the Court sustained Mr. Nolan's objection on the ground of faulty declaration, and it was continued to June 14, giving counsel for plaintiff permission to amend.

DRAFT REGISTRATION AGAIN.

Wednesday was the day set for the registration all over the country of the men who have come of age since the last registration last June. In Newport the work was carried out in the rooms of the local draft board at the City Hall, several volunteer workers assisting in the task.

It had been estimated that the total registration in this city would amount to 200, and this estimate is approximately correct. There were 173 men who appeared in person before the registrars on Wednesday, and in addition to this number some cards have been returned from men who were absent from the city at the time. In the State as a whole the number registered fell slightly below the number that had been estimated as eligible to register.

Mr. Nathan C. Pritchard, who died this week at the Soldiers' Home in Tennessee, was a former resident of Newport, being a brother of Mr. George A. Pritchard. He was engaged in business for many years as an insurance solicitor, and also did considerable subscription work on books. For a time he assisted his brother in the sewing machine business in Newport. He was a native of Maine and served in the 14th Maine Regiment during the Civil War.

When there is an emergency demanding the quick appearance for duty of naval men about Newport, a series of rapid blows on the whistle at the Torpedo Station will be sounded. This is expected to get better results than to send word to the usual places of entertainment to have the men report for duty.

GRAND OFFICERS INSTALLED

At the official visitation by the Grand Matron of Rhode Island, Mrs. Mary E. Hall, to Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, on Tuesday evening, the Associate Grand Matron of Rhode Island, Mrs. Robina A. Mitchell of Central Falls, was installed into office as she had been absent in California since her election. There was a large attendance of members of the order from all over the State, as well as active Matrons and Past Matrons from Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Michigan. The suite of the Grand Matron included Grand Patron Alvah H. Sanborn, of this city, Associate Grand Matron Robina A. Mitchell, of Queen Esther Chapter of Pawtucket, Associate Grand Patron Eugene Mackenzie, of Ruth Chapter of Phenix, Past Grand Matron Isabella H. Sanborn, Past Grand Patron John P. Sanborn, acting Grand Secretary; Grand Chaplain Henrietta C. H. Broadhead, of Woonsocket; Worthy Matron Margaret M. Schillinger, of Naomi Chapter of East Providence, Acting Grand Conduress; the Matrons of Queen Esther, Nestell and Weetamoe Chapters.

NURSES GRADUATE

The graduating exercises of the Newport Hospital Training School for Nurses were held in the parlors of the Nurses' Home on Broadway on Thursday evening, and were well attended. The principal address was delivered by Herbert Eugene Walter, Ph. D., associate professor of Biology at Brown University.

President William P. Buffum of the Hospital presented diplomas to the sixteen members of the graduating class, as follows: Abel MacAskill, Elizabeth Farquharson Buchanan, Ella Maud Chappell, Helen Harris, Alice May Herbert, Edith Kathleen Herbert, Kathleen Gardner Holden, Elsie Pearl Holmes, Mabel Davenport Ketchum, Asip Littlefield, Rebecca Elizabeth MacLennan, Marjory Jean MacKenzie, Mahel Gardner Bell Maranley, Margarette Arnold Patchell, Sue Robertson Smith, Joyce Fowler Woodstock.

The attractions of watching the fishing boats unload their catches at Long Wharf are no longer open to the general public. A representative of the United States government is on duty at the wharf, and if the passengers waiting for the steamers there wander over to look at the fishermen, he gently "shoo's" them back to the proper waiting space. The water front at Long Wharf, with the exception of the space reserved for steamer passengers, is a closed zone, and those who have business there are required to obtain passes from the department of justice.

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening routine business was transacted. It was decided that \$200 of the appropriation for the Narragansett Bay base could be used for an athletic meet for soldiers and sailors under the direction of the recreation commission on the Fourth of July. The names of 20 additional men were drawn to serve as petit jurors during the present session of the Superior Court.

The rain of Friday did a lot of good, not only to growing crops but also to the supply of water in the ponds. A prolonged drought this summer would be a very serious matter to the city of Newport, as there is little surplus water, beyond what will be needed for the city and government stations.

The Grand Jury in New Bedford on Wednesday returned indictments against two Newport men, both charged with manslaughter in Fall River—Herbert E. Nason and David C. Woods. Both are charged with killing persons while driving automobiles through the streets of Fall River.

A Newport taxi-operator named Timothy Shea was badly injured in an automobile accident on the road between New Bedford and Fall River Tuesday night. He was removed to the Cary Hospital in Fall River, where an operation was performed at once.

By request of the late Lieutenant Guy Norman, all the benefits to be received from the fraternal organizations of which he was a member will be turned over to the Red Cross Fund, which will bring Newport's contributions above the \$100,000 mark.

There will be a public hearing under the auspices of the commission on revision of the city charter at the City Hall on next Tuesday evening, when the public will be given an opportunity to express their opinions as to any desired changes in the charter.

THE SUBMARINE VISIT.

The U-boat campaign in American waters this week has caused considerable activity in Newport, as well as at other naval stations along the coast. For a time traffic through the harbor entrance was stopped entirely and there was much activity on the part of naval patrol craft, although few were visible from the shore. Some person expected an immediate bombardment of the city, either by submarine or by aeroplanes flying from their decks, but their apprehensions were unnecessary.

The first intimation of unusual conditions was noticed Sunday evening, when word was sent through the city for all members of the patrol fleet to report at once. Announcements were made from the stages in the various theatres, as well as at other places where men were accustomed to congregate, and the response was very quick. It was stated that the hasty summons was simply a test of what could be accomplished in case of necessity, so no particular excitement was caused, but those who were familiar with conditions were inclined to think that it was more than a test drill.

As soon as word was received here of the operations of the submarines off the coast all the entrances to Narragansett Bay were closed, and no vessels were allowed to enter or leave for a time. The Fall River Line steamer was allowed to sail for New York each evening by special permission and the fishing fleet was allowed to come in, but the vessels were held here when they arrived.

There were many wild reports of the submarines in this vicinity and off Block Island, and there were reports of the sinking of one of the invaders off Block Island, but they were probably all without foundation. The naval men who responded to the call for duty were eager in the chase and all hoped for a chance at the enemy.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At the monthly meeting of the board of aldermen on Tuesday evening, a large number of bills were approved and ordered paid from the several appropriations. Bids for furnishing the city with \$80,000 in anticipation of taxes were received from several out of town bankers, and the award was made to Solomon Brothers at 4.79 per cent.

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RECENT DEATHS.

SENATOR GUY NORMAN,

Lieutenant Guy Norman, U. S. N., Senator from Newport in the General Assembly, and one of Newport's best known sons, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital early Monday morning, after a few days' treatment there. Lieutenant Norman was given leave from his ship, the North Carolina, to go to the Hospital for an operation. On Sunday he was reported as making favorable progress and his speedy recovery was hoped for, but heart weakness developed and he died very suddenly. The news of his unexpected death cast a gloom over the city, where he was so well known and deeply beloved.

Lieutenant Norman was born in this city on July 7, 1868, a son of the late George H. and Abby (Kinsley) Norman. He received an excellent education, being graduated from Harvard University in 1890 and also studying in Germany for a time. His active business life was devoted to banking and railroad affairs, and he had served as director on a number of large corporations. A few years ago, he gave up some of his active business interests and returned to Newport to live, purchasing an attractive residence on Washington street.

Upon his return to Newport, Mr. Norman became actively interested in political affairs, and made a strong contest for the Republican nomination for Congress from the First District, but was unsuccessful. He was then induced to accept the nomination for Senator from this city and received a surprisingly large majority. He served but one year of his two year term, because of his enrollment in the United States Navy at the close of the January session in 1917. His seat was never declared vacant, however, and his name was read at every roll call throughout the January session just ended. In his legislative career, Senator Norman was a Republican, but maintained independent action on a number of measures in which he believed the party organization to be on the wrong side. Nevertheless, he was held in high esteem by his associates who respected his strength of character and his fearless adherence to his ideals. During the past winter his seat in the Senate Chamber was decorated with a handsome silk service flag in his honor.

Mr. Norman was a staunch patriot and had seen active service in two wars. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 he volunteered for service in the navy, receiving a commission and being assigned to duty on the battleship Iowa, commanded by "Fighting Bob" Evans. When the United States entered the present war, Mr. Norman applied for active service and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the regular navy, being assigned to duty on the North Carolina. He had been with his ship for over a year, and in that time had made many trips across the ocean on escort duty.

Mr. Norman died on Friday morning, and his remains were brought to this city on Wednesday, where further services were held at Trinity Church in the presence of a large number of friends. An escort of two companies of apprentice seamen from the Training Station, under command of Lieutenant John Horland, rendered full naval honors, being accompanied by the Station Band. Rev. Stanley C. Hughes read the simple service, and the honorary bearers were officers of the Navy and Reserve Force, the under bearers being chief petty officers. The remains were taken to Forest Hills Cemetery for cremation.

Funeral services were held in Boston on Tuesday, and the remains were brought to this city on Wednesday, where further services were held at Trinity Church in the presence of a large number of friends. An escort of two companies of apprentice seamen from the Training Station, under command of Lieutenant John Horland, rendered full naval honors, being accompanied by the Station Band. Rev. Stanley C. Hughes read the simple service, and the honorary bearers were officers of the Navy and Reserve Force, the under bearers being chief petty officers. The remains were taken to Forest Hills Cemetery for cremation.

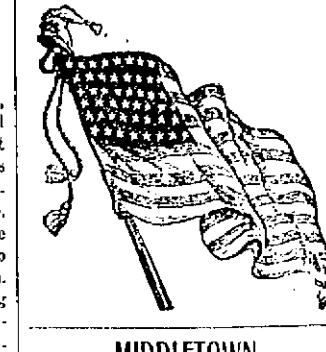
Last Sunday was a busy day at the Beach, being the hottest day of the season thus far. All the attractions that were open were liberally patronized, and there were many bathers for so early in the season. It was one of the hottest days ever recorded at the season of the year.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Dorothy Anthony Arnold, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Fred A. Arnold, and Lieutenant Charles Lawton Sherman, son of Mrs. Benjamin B. H. Sherman. Lieutenant Sherman is on duty with the Engineer division of the National Army.

Dr. John H. Sweet is able to be out after having been seriously ill. He is still very weak and hopes to take a short vacation in Maine to recover his strength.

A large number of fish are being shipped from Newport each afternoon, but some men who are in position to know say that the time is coming when scup will be as scarce in these waters as salmon are now.

The number of men on duty at the Naval Training Station is reported to be the largest ever assembled there. More recruits are coming in every day.



MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Following prayers at the house, Bliss Mine road, the funeral of Mrs. Annie Blair, wife of Jesse Le Valley, was held Sunday at one o'clock at the Methodist Episcopal church with an unusually large attendance.

The pastor, Rev. George W. Manning, officiated, and a former church quartette sang two selections. This comprised Mrs. Ida M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Peckham and Mr. William J. Peckham.

The committal was in the adjoining cemetery, the deceased having been laid beside her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Blair.

The bearers were nearly all cousins, Messrs. Howard Townsend and Elton Shea, of Providence, William Gifford and Isaac Peabody of Middletown, Barclay Gifford of Portsmouth, and the late Everett Gayne of Providence, an intimate friend.

"OUTWITTING THE HUN"

by LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN



CHAPTER IV.

Clipped Wings.

The hospital in which I found myself on the morning after my capture was a private house made of brick, very low and dirty, and not at all adapted for use as a hospital. It had evidently been used but a few days on account of the big push that was taking place at that time of the year, and in all probability would be abandoned as soon as they had found a better place.

In all, the house contained four rooms and a stable, which was by far



Pat O'Brien and Paul Raney.

the largest of all. Although I never looked into this "wing" of the hospital, I was told that it, too, was filled with patients lying on beds of straw around on the ground. I do not know whether they, too, were officers or privates.

The room in which I found myself contained eight beds, three of which were occupied by wounded German officers. The other rooms, I imagined, had about the same number of beds as mine. There were no Red Cross nurses in attendance, just orderlies, for this was only an emergency hospital and too near the firing line for nurses. The orderlies were not old men nor very young boys, as I had expected to find, but young men in the prime of life, who evidently had been medical students. One or two of them, I discovered, were able to talk English, but for some reason they would not talk. Perhaps they were forbidden by the officer in charge to do so.

In addition to the bullet wound in my mouth I had a swelling from my forehead to the back of my head almost as big as my shoe—and that is saying considerable. I couldn't move an inch without suffering intense pain, and when the doctor told me that I had no bones broken I wondered how a fellow would feel who had.

German officers visited me that morning and told me that my machine went down in a spinning nose dive from a height of between 8,000 and 9,000 feet, and they had the surprise of their lives when they discovered that I had not been dashed to pieces. They had to cut me out of my machine, which was riddled with shots and shattered to bits.

A German doctor removed the bullet from my throat, and the first thing he said to me when I came to was, "You are an American!"

There was no denying it, because the metal identification disk on my wrist bore the inscription:

"P. O.B.
U. S. A.
R. F. C."

Although I was suffering intense agony, the doctor, who spoke perfect English, insisted upon conversing with me.

"You may be all right as a sportsman," he declared, "but you are a d—d murderer just the same for being here. You Americans who go into this thing before America came into the war are no better than common murderers and you ought to be treated the same way!"

The wound in my mouth made it impossible for me to answer him, and I was suffering too much pain to be hurt very much by anything he could say.

He asked me if I would like an apple. I could just as easily have eaten a brick.

When he got no answers out of me, he walked away disgustedly.

"You don't have to worry any more," he declared, as a parting shot. "For you the war is over."

I was given a little broth later in the day, and as I began to collect my thoughts I wondered what had happened to my comrades in the battle which had resulted so disastrously to me. As I began to realize my plight I worried less about my physical condition than the fact that as the doctor had pointed out, for me the war was practically over. I had been in it but a short time, and now I would be a prisoner for the duration of the war!

The next day some German flying officers visited me, and I must say they treated me with great consideration. They told me of the fact that they had brought down a man who was a hero, and I was greatly surprised to learn that they had recently admitted one day that the old political battles were in California, and that there was no more to his flying

than the battles he had gone through over here. One general thought he had as though it were a good joke, but he evidently intended me to infer that he had taken keen interest in politics in San Francisco.

When my "chummy enemy" first started his conversation with me, the German doctor in charge reprimanded him for talking to me, but he paid no attention to the doctor, showing that some real Americanism had seeped into his system while he had been in the U. S. A. I asked him one day what he thought the German people would do after the war; if he thought they would make Germany a republic, and much to my surprise he said very bitterly, "If I had my way about it, I would make her a republic today and hang the d—d kaiser in the bargain." And yet he was considered an excellent soldier. I concluded, however, that he must have been a German socialist, though he never told me so. On one occasion I asked him for his name, but he said that I would probably never see him again and it didn't matter what his name was. I did not know whether he meant that the Germans would starve me out or just what was on his mind, for at that time I am sure he did not figure on dying. The first two or three days I was in the hospital I thought surely he would be up and gone long before I was, but blood poisoning set in about that time, and just a few hours before I left for Courtrai he died.

One of those days, while my wound was still very troublesome, I was given an apple; whether it was just to torment me, knowing that I could not eat it, or whether for some other reason, I do not know. But anyway a German flying officer there had several in his pockets and gave me a nice one. Of course there was no chance of my eating it, so when the officer had gone and I discovered this San Francisco fellow looking at it rather longingly, I picked it up, intending to toss it over to him. But he shook his head and said, "If this was San Francisco I would take it, but I cannot take it from you here."

That same day a German officer was brought into the hospital and put in the bunk next to mine. Of course I casually looked at him, but did not pay particular attention to him at that time. He lay there for three or four hours before I did take a real good look at him. I was positive that he could not speak English, and naturally I did not say anything to him. Once when I looked over in his direction his eyes were on me, and to my surprise he said, very sarcastically, "What the h—l are you looking at?" and then smiled. At this time I was just beginning to say a few words, as my wound had prevented me from talking, but I said enough to let him know what I was doing there and how I happened to be there. He evidently had heard my story from some of the others, though, because he said it was too bad I had not broken my neck; that he did not have much sympathy with the flying corps anyway. He asked me what part of America I came from, and I told him "California." After a few more questions he learned that I had been from San Francisco, and then added to my distress by saying, "How would you like to have a good Juley steak right out of the Refrain?" Naturally I told him it would "hit the spot," but I hardly thought my mouth was in shape just then to eat it. I immediately asked, of course, what he knew about the Refrain, and he replied, "I was connected with the place a good many years, and I ought to know all about it."

After that this German officer and I became rather chummy; that is, as far as I could be chummy with an enemy, and we whistled away a good many long hours talking about the days we had spent in San Francisco, and frequently in the conversation of us would mention some prominent Californian, or some little incident occurring there, with which we were both familiar.

He told me when war was declared he was, of course, intensely patriotic and thought the only thing for him to do was to go back and aid in the defense of his country. He found that he could not go directly from San Francisco, because the water was too well guarded by the English, so he obtained a boat for South America. There he obtained a forged passport and in the guise of a Montevidean took passage for New York and from there to England.

He passed through England without any difficulty on his forged passport, but concluded not to risk going to Holland for fear of exciting too much suspicion, so went down through the Straits of Gibraltar to Italy, which was neutral at that time, up to Austria, and thence to Germany. He said when they put in at Gibraltar, after leaving England, there were two suspects taken off the ship, men that he was sure were neutral subjects, but much to his relief his own passport and credentials were examined and passed O. K.

The Hun spoke of his voyage from America to England as being exceptionally pleasant, and said he had a fine time, because he associated with the English passengers on board, his fluent English readily admitting him to several spirited arguments on the subject of the war, which he keenly enjoyed. One little incident he related revealed the remarkable tact which our enemy displayed in his associations at sea, which no doubt resulted advantageously for him. As he expressed it, he "made a hit" one evening when the crowd had assembled for a little music by suggesting that they sing "God Save the King." Thereafter his popularity was assured and the desired effect accomplished, for very soon a French officer came up to him and said, "It's too bad that England and ourselves haven't men in our army like you." It was too bad, he agreed, in telling me about it, because he was confident he could have done a whole lot more for Germany if he had been in the English army. In spite of his apparent buoyancy, however, the man did not seem very enthusiastic over the war, and he reluctantly admitted one day that the old political battles were in California, and that there was no more to his flying

than the battles he had gone through over here. One general thought he had as though it were a good joke, but he evidently intended me to infer that he had taken keen interest in politics in San Francisco.

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The Hun spoke of his voyage from America to England as being exceptionally pleasant, and said he had a fine time, because he associated with the English passengers on board, his fluent English readily admitting him to several spirited arguments on the subject of the war, which he keenly enjoyed. One little incident he related revealed the remarkable tact which our enemy displayed in his associations at sea, which no doubt resulted advantageously for him. As he expressed it, he "made a hit" one evening when the crowd had assembled for a little music by suggesting that they sing "God Save the King." Thereafter his popularity was assured and the desired effect accomplished, for very soon a French officer came up to him and said, "It's too bad that England and ourselves haven't men in our army like you." It was too bad, he agreed, in telling me about it, because he was confident he could have done a whole lot more for Germany if he had been in the English army. In spite of his apparent buoyancy, however, the man did not seem very enthusiastic over the war, and he reluctantly admitted one day that the old political battles were in California, and that there was no more to his flying

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In the tremendous battle that has been waging for the past fortnight in France the Germans have gained nothing which is of permanent value to them, while the sacrifice of lives on their part has been appalling.

If Free-Traders are not driven out of control of Congress this Fall the Underwood Free-Trade Tariff act will prevail for three years more and poverty will prevail as well.

The Senate passed the Smoot-Hawley bill increasing the pension to Civil War veterans to a maximum of \$40 a month. It will increase the expenditures for pensions \$36,000,000 a year.

The Coolidge Administration is against table d'hoes meals, believing that the wide variety or flat price tends to increase consumption. Request is made that patrons write their orders, rather than have a large selection of dishes placed at their disposal. The number of foods served should be reduced to the barest minimum.

The U-boat exploit along the Atlantic Coast the past week has doubtless done the Germans more harm than it has good. While the destruction of property has in no way helped the Kaiser it has served to stir up the American people to a greater determination to wipe out the Prussian barbarians. Something of this kind was perhaps needed to put more life into the work of defeating Autocracy.

Messages from Cologne describe the Kaiser's visit to the battlefield. The imperial party traveled in two powerful armored motor cars, which were carefully camouflaged, as the German higher command holds the allied armistice in great respect. When the Kaiser climbed to the summit of Winterberg he was without an escort in order to escape the notice of the enemy.

Fall River liquor dealers will do well to be a little more careful how they sell liquor to Uncle Sam's men. A soldier got off from a Fall River car the other night so drunk he did not know his own name. It will be well for Secretary Daniels to keep an eye on that town.

Secretary Daniels says coal conscription of the navy, for the ensuing fiscal year will be three or four times that for the year just ending. That means that the ordinary consumer may have to go without coal next winter.

The commander of the German U-boat which shelled and then sank the former Holland-American freighter Texel is quoted as saying: "I hate to do this. I used to command an American liner, and I have some good friends among the commanders of American steamers. I commanded on big American liners before we started this fuss, but war is war, so we will go right through with this little job." This is another evidence that the German fighting machine has ceased to be human.

Stories of Germany's submarine incursions may be discounted, says Archibald S. Hurd, a widely known British writer on naval subjects. "They are merely large submarines," he says. "It was because German submarines of about 80 tons could remain at sea only a short time, were very uncomfortable, and the conditions were very telling on the nerves of the crews that the enemy evolved a larger type, modeled on the Prussian. This type having been designed, it was decided to indulge in exaggeration, in order to impress the world."

TO RAISE \$1,000,000,000 BY TAXES

The United States has responded to the annual tax of \$400,000,000 on corporations and incomes, levied for last year. So it is assumed by men in high places for this year we can stand \$600,000,000. Maybe we can, and maybe we will. It is estimated that such a sum represents about one-fifth of the annual gross income of the people of the United States. It is further said that it represents a full two-thirds of the net annual savings of the American people.

Not only will the people of the United States be expected to meet a tax levy of \$600,000,000 for this year, but they will also have to sacrifice heavily for additional bond issues. If the total war budget is to approximate to \$84,000,000,000 for the current year, as now seems probable, \$600,000,000 or more.

Less than a quarter of a century ago Speaker Reed declared that the United States was a billion dollar country—meaning that it had reached the point where the annual expense of government had reached a billion. And now it is thirty-four billion. "The last time there were either two or three in the way."

BLOCK ISLAND.
MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES.

The Memorial Day exercises were by far the most interesting ever carried out here, the Naval Base contributing much to make the day a memorable one.

The Naval Force formed at their headquarters at 9:30 and marched to the Town Hall, where the town officials and clergy were taken under escort. From there the column moved through the principal streets to the residence of Lieutenant Tompier, where the three surviving veterans were to assemble. Comrade Dickens was unable to be there because of his infirmities, while Lieutenant Tompier was only able to come out upon the piazza, and receive the salute of the men in line. Comrade John Thorne, 82 years of age, was the only veteran able to attend the service and go to the cemetery. The First Baptist church was filled to its utmost capacity. The members of the Red Cross being seated in the west gallery, while a large chorus of school children filled the east gallery.

The service was called to order by C. C. Ball, Esq., who in a few well-chosen words introduced Hon. Ray G. Lewis as president of the day. Mr. Lewis spoke briefly of the duties of citizenship and of our appreciation of what the defenders of the flag have done and were doing, and under his direction the following program was given:

Organ Voluntary—Mrs. Grace MacLaren.

Invocation—Rev. L. B. Rose, of the West Side Baptist church.

Chorus—By School Children, "Our Flag."

Reading of Memorial Day Proclamation, Rev. Mr. Blake, Secretary of Y. M. C. A.

Solo—"The Vacant Chair," Mr. Cornwall, of the Naval Base.

Prayer—Rev. Mr. Crossley, of the Primitive Church.

Selection—School Children, "America the Beautiful."

Address—Rev. H. A. Roberts, D. D., pastor of First Church.

Hymn—"America," School children and audience.

Benediction—Rev. Mr. Blake.

At the close of the exercises, the line of march was again taken up, and the column marched to the cemetery where brief exercises were held, consisting of prayer by Secretary Blake, recitation of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, by Sylvia Barber, benediction by Dr. Roberts, singing of salute by gun squad, and the sounding of taps.

SOUTH LUNCHES THEM.

Henry Johnson, a colored soldier, of Albany, New York, has been cited and decorated by the French military authorities for what the French general of division terms "a magnificent example of courage and energy." With him was Neesham Roberts, another colored man. "Both men fought bravely," says De Young in his official report of the exploit.

On the same day that the cables from France brought the news of Johnson's and Roberts' heroism, the wires from Valdosta, Georgia, brought the story of the lynching of a colored woman, Mary Turner, by name, because she had attempted to resist the lynching of her husband.

This coincidence has moved the New York World to inquire: "With tens of thousands of American negroes fighting for civilization in France under the American flag, how much longer are the American people to tolerate negro lynchings?"

The answer is easy. Negro lynchings will be tolerated in the South—where they occur almost exclusively—so long as the political party to which the New York World adheres is permitted to deprive negro citizens of their right to vote and thus, through the exercise of their civil rights, to protect their rights to property and to life.

SHOT, HANGED OR EXECUTED.

Representative J. M. C. Smith, of Michigan, believes that the country has had quite enough of tempering with the spys and German agents that almost daily are causing destruction of supplies and hindering in one way or another our war preparations. Every red-blooded American will get a thrill when he reads a bill that Mr. Smith has introduced in the House, without mincing words the Congressman provides a means of disposing of plotters against the Government that will bring the hearty endorsement of all who have read of the outrages that have been perpetrated during the past few months. The bill is as follows:

"Sec. 1. That all persons convicted of being spys shall be shot."

"Sec. 2. That all persons convicted of treason shall be hanged."

"Sec. 3. That all persons convicted of blowing up or setting fire to a munition plant, railroad bridge, or public building shall be executed."

"Sec. 4. That all persons convicted of intriguing against the Government, wilfully disabling ships or any machine or machinery used in the manufacture of munitions, or wilfully using and purposely putting poor material in the construction of any kind of aeroplane, truck, vehicle, any implement, powder, or explosive to be used for war, with a view to cripple or impair its usefulness, shall be imprisoned for life."

When the war is won we will be a great and rich nation, but we will still owe an immense amount of money, and most important of all, will have a massive army of 5,000,000 men, or more, seeking industrial pursuits. Are we going to employ them here at a reasonable living wage, according to American standards? Or are we going to ship in European and Asiatic manufactured goods made by cheap labor? Or are we going to compel our producers to work on the same scale as the foreigner? That's the issue which is before us when we go to the polls to vote, says the American Economist.

During May 44 ships, totaling 263,571 tons, were delivered to the Shipping Board, three times the output of January and twice that of February.

The output for the first five months of 1918 was well along towards 1,000,000 tons, which mark officials expect to be passed this month.

Production in Great Britain was \$7,852 tons in January, 17,000 in February, 25,251 in March and 160,000 in April, a total of 63,420 tons.

Only two young men from this town registered in Bristol Wednesday, as having come of age since a year ago today. Two from Tiverton were also registered.

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of flying schools and camps in this country and at Camp Borden, To-

ronto, until April 24, 1918, there have

been 162 deaths in flying accidents.

PORTSMOUTH.

From our Regular Correspondent.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Alberta Berger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Berger of Eastover, to Mr. Rutherford Sherman Elliott, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott, took place at St. Mary's Church on Saturday evening at 6:30. Rev. Everett P. Smith, rector, performed the ceremony. The bride was a pretty young woman of white complexion, trimmed with pale green embroidery, and a veil caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of bride roses. Miss Helen Harris of Newport was the maid of honor. She wore a dress of pink satin and a pink hat, and carried a bouquet of pale pink carnations. Mr. Ward Elliott, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The ushers were Mr. John R. Manchester, Jr., uncle of the groom, Robert Carr of Newport, a cousin, Joseph Backett and Daniel Thompson, also of Newport. The bride was given away by her father. All the men wore boutonnieres of bride roses. The church was prettily decorated with white lilies. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott, where the rooms were elaborately decorated with cut flowers, roses being largely used. Refreshments were served in the dining-room where the decorations were unusually beautiful. A large array of gifts were displayed, among them being a chest of silver, a set of dishes and other chin, silver, linen, cut glass and pictures.

The bride's traveling gown was of blue serge and she wore a large black hat. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott left by motor for Providence, New London and New York. Upon their return they will begin housekeeping in Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt's tenement house at Sandy Point Farm.

Mrs. Eunice A. Greene has been entertaining her granddaughter, Miss Helen Allen of Falmouth, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Luman and daughter of Fall River have been guests of Mrs. Luman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leander Coggeshall.

A three-ton Packard truck loaded with supplies for Fort Adams and coming from Boston broke down near St. Mary's Church on Monday evening. Another large truck was sent from Newport, the load was transferred to this and later delivered at Fort Adams. The big truck was left here several days.

Early Monday morning a large touring car going toward Newport with five passengers and a chauffeur ran into a new wall belonging to Charles A. Albro near Middletown line and tore down a large piece of wall and broke off a large granite base. The car was wrecked, but there is no report of anyone being injured.

Mr. John Heddle of Garden City, Long Island, has been guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Heddle. Mr. Heddle expects to sail "overseas" soon.

Mrs. Frederick Baltzly of South Framingham, Mass., has been spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Wilton C. Wheeler.

Miss Kate L. Durfee has returned from a visit to Providence.

An auxiliary of the Red Cross Chapter of Newport has been formed in St. Paul's parish. The auxiliary is not denominational and any and all persons may connect themselves with it. The following committees were appointed: Chairman, Mrs. Lucy Anthony; Assistant Chairman, Mrs. Henry F. Anthony; Treasurer, Mrs. William B. Clarke; General Work Committee, Mrs. Letitia Lawton, Mrs. Alice W. Lawrence, Mrs. Walter B. Chase, Mrs. Oliver G. Hicks, Mrs. Hall; Yarn Committee, Mrs. Hannah Sisson.

The children of Bristol Ferry school have contributed \$10 to the Red Cross fund.

Mr. Edward Perry Brown died at his home on Glen street early Saturday morning after an illness of about a year. He was the son of the late Leonard and Sarah (Wileox) Brown, and was born April 6, 1855, being one of seven children, the others being Sarah Anna, widow of William L. Sisson of Newport, Fannie E. wife of Joseph Dennis, William J. Brown of this town, Etta, wife of William Coggeshall, Harriet, wife of William Tallman of Fall River, and Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Chase of this town. Fannie and Etta both died many years ago. Mr. Brown is also survived by a widow, who was Josephine Tallman, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Levi Tallman, and by a son, Clarence Tallman, also of this town. The funeral was held on Tuesday at 2 o'clock. Rev. Robert L. Downing conducted the services. The bearers were: Michael J. Murphy, Robert Purcell, George Manchester and Benjamin Wratt. The interment was in the Portsmouth Cemetery. There were many beautiful flowers. Mr. Brown was a farmer and a fruit grower. He will be greatly missed from his neighborhood where he was regarded as a good man and a kind neighbor.

Corporal Ernest Cross of Camp Devens has been promoted to sergeant.

Mr. Robert Downing has gone to Cambridge with his dramatic company to present the play "Somewhere in France," which was written for Mr. Downing, and which he recently presented so successfully in Newport.

Miss Martha Ashley has returned from a visit to Chelsea, Mass.

Mrs. Eunice A. Green entertained the Women's Christian Temperance Union. There were devotional services and a business meeting where it was decided to join the Red Cross Auxiliary. There were several articles read by Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Thomas J. Sweet, Mrs. A. Edward Kelsey, Mrs. Richard Macomber, and Mrs. George A. Faulkner.

Mrs. Clara Thompson, of Newport conducted the services at the Christian church on Sunday.

Mrs. Ringenberger, Mr. G. Calvin Ringenberger of Fall River, and Mr. Carl Ringenberger of Ames, Iowa, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Anthony.

Only two young men from this town registered in Bristol Wednesday, as having come of age since a year ago today. Two from Tiverton were also registered.

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U. S. Navy Employs Its Entire Resources in Combating New Hun Menace.

AIRPLANES PATROL COAST.

Secretary Daniels, Who Claims All Attacks Points, Says Defenses Are Adequate—Airplanes and Dirigibles Patrol the Coast.

New York.—The supersubmarines of the Germans, which everybody has been expecting since America joined the forces arrayed against Germany's plan of civilization, the world. In her own way, have arrived off the coast of the United States and are of the task of reducing the amount of our shipping.

Just how much they have destroyed is not known exactly, but the navy has confirmation of the loss of one large cross-tube passenger steamer, two small freighters, one tank steamer and seven schooners.

Definite information that the submersives had been operating in these waters for at least eight days and perhaps two weeks came when forty-eight survivors from four schooners and a steamer reached the Battery. They were brought to Quantitative by the steamer Sun Shab, and with the thrilling story that the survivors told of being held captive for eight days on a U boat came the added information of the sinking of the steamer Winona and the schooners Haupauge and Edon, in addition to the other ships that had been officially reported as sunk.

Out of all the conflicting reports, the following facts stand out:

That there are certainly two and probably five submersives of a large and improved type, estimated at 250 feet over all and mounting two guns each. The guns are believed to be four or five inch pieces.

That they have been operating in American waters for more than a week.

That their commanders are at least observing some of the laws of humane warfare since no one has been reported killed.

The vessels destroyed are:

The steamship Carolina of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company has been sunk. The 224 passengers and crew of 139 took to the boats when the underwater craft began shelling the liner.

The steamer Texel was sunk Sunday afternoon 60 miles off the Jersey coast. The crew of 34 men landed at Atlantic City.

The steamship Winona has been sunk.

The schooner Edward H. Cole of Boston has been sunk by bombs. Capt. H. J. Newcomb of Boston, with his crew of ten, have been landed here after being rescued from the boat in which they were given an opportunity to escape.

The steamship Jacob M. Haskell of Boston, Capt. B. White of Bath, Me.; Hattie Dunn of Thomaston, Me.; the Edna, the Haupauge and Samuel W. Hathaway have been sunk.

The Savannah line steamship City of Columbus is reported to have been sunk, but no definite news of her fate has been received.

The Atlantic Refining Company tanker Herbert L. Pratt was sunk four miles off Cape Henlopen, Del., by a submarine. The crew was landed at Lewes, Del.

It was learned authoritatively that no attacks have been made on American transports on the American coast. All ships were held in ports, however, as a precaution.

As comfort to the residents on the exposed sections of the Atlantic it is stated officially that the total number of vessels of all sizes engaged in the patrol and search for the submarines is approximately 2,000.

Airplanes and hydroplanes also are searching for the pirate craft.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

The allies present a continuous and solid line, which can be assailed only by frontal attacks.

According to the accounts of unofficial observers, wherever the Germans have been able since the stiffening of the allied lines to attain new positions an exorbitant price in lives has been exacted from them.

Faveroles, two miles from Villers-Cotterets, on the southeast, has been retaken by the French.

On the Flanders front the British have carried out successful raids, capturing two farms near Vlody Berquin.

The German drive from the Aisne is coming to an end. The enemy made no net gains for the first time in a week, his progress being neutralized by French counter attacks. He is held on the Marne between Chateau-Thierry and Verneuil.

General Foch has brought his reserves to bear upon the invaders, and their presence is manifested with telling force.

So great have been the casualties suffered that the Prussian Guards division—the pride of the German crown prince—is declared to have been withdrawn from the battle.

More than 1,100 citizens of Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataqua, Somerset, Hancock, Washington and Aroostook counties, selected for service in the national army left Portland, Maine, last week for Camp Devens at Devens, Mass. It was the largest number of draftees to leave Maine since the selective draft became effective.

SIR WILLIAM M. HUGHES

Australia's Premier Says Civilization's Fate Hangs by a Hair.



NO LIMIT ARMY BILL IS PASSED

House Unanimous for Greatest Military Budget in U. S. History.

CARRIES \$12,000,000,000 FUND

Carries Appropriations 50 Per Cent. Greater Than Total Cost of Civil War—Amendment Prohibits Cost-Plus Contracts.

Washington.—Without a dissenting vote the house passed the \$12,000,000,000 army appropriation bill, the largest sum ever voted for the military establishment. The bill now goes to the Senate. The measure went through on a voice vote, and when Speaker Clark called for the vote he looked all over the chamber and announced amid loud applause:

"Not a soul has risen in the negative."

Just before passage of the nation's greatest army budget Representative Garrett of Texas, Democrat, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, cited the nonpartisan spirit shown in committee and in the house in consideration of the bill and added:

"By taking this action we serve notice on the Kaiser that this country is united to a man and that we're going to get his scalp."

Aside from its vast appropriations, the outstanding feature of the army bill is the grant of unlimited power to the President to call out the man power of the nation within the limitations of the selective draft act as rapidly as men can be trained and shipped to France.

Under the authority the President may raise an army of any size, and the strength of the army is limited only by training and transportation facilities. Secretary Baker urged this legislation, saying it would have a better psychological effect than even an authorization for an army of 5,000,000 men, which was suggested as a substitute plan.

The house passed an amendment to the army bill which forbids the use of stop watch system on government work paid for from the army budget. Similar legislation has been written into army and navy bills for the last four years.

In adopting another amendment to the bill the house dealt what is believed to be a death blow to the cost-plus form of army contract. The amendment, if enacted, means that all future army contracts shall be for a definite sum.

The army bill carries \$9,584,000,000 in round figures and additional authorizations for the expenditure of \$2,458,000,000.

Representative Longworth told the house just before the bill passed that it carried appropriations 50 per cent. greater than the total cost of the Civil War to both sides.

The measure passed after three days' debate, all limited to five minute speeches. When it was certain no vote had been cast against the great measure—by far the largest appropriation in the history of the world—the house rose and applauded.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee is understood to be ready to begin work on the bill. Notice has been given that there will be Senate opposition to the section which gives President Wilson power to raise an army as can be equipped and shipped to Europe.

Twenty-six Lost on Lincoln.

Washington.—First details of the U boat attack on the army transport President Lincoln received by the navy department from Vice Admiral Sims show that the transport was struck by three torpedoes and remained afloat only 18 minutes instead of four hours, as variously reported.

The list of missing cabled to Vice Admiral Sims shows that three officers and 23 of the crew were missing when the destroyers gave up their search. Admiral Sims also reported that Lt. Edward V. M. Isaacs had been picked up by the submarine and was a prisoner. Lieutenant Isaacs is from Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Textile

millions here, employing 35,000 men, shut down in consequence of a general strike for a 20 per cent. wage increase called by the Textile Council. One-third of the operatives have been engaged on government contracts.

DUBLIN.—The Irish viceroy issued a proclamation asking for 50,000 voluntary recruits before October 1.

CHICAGO.—Many western and southern cities have joined in the fight against German language newspapers and are making rapid progress in eliminating them.

LONDON.—The president of the Bolshevik commissioners in the Don Cossack territory has been hanged by anti-Soviet Cossacks.

WASHINGTON.—The President has co-ordinated all of the legal agencies of the government with a few exceptions and placed them under the control of the department of justice.

NEW YORK.—Police of New York are prepared for any emergency that may arise should the city be shelled or bombed from the air. Stations for the wounded have been prepared, and units of physicians and nurses have been assigned.

At the conclusion of the Ivy Day exercises at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., members of the Bowdoin Club of Portland presented to the police a service flag with a large star on which was the number 625, signifying that one-quarter of the living alumni are in the military service.

The premier of Australia, the Right Hon. William Morris Hughes, addressing the members of the Pilgrim Society at a dinner in the Union League Club, New York, made known the purpose of his visit to America and referred to a further extent the German plan of world conquest. He said that the crisis of the war has now come and that sacrifice must be made freely else the Teuton will sweep all before him. "The fate of civilization hangs by a hair," he said.

HOLD UP HUN DRIVE

One of the Rheims Forts Falls, but Is Immediately Retaken.

Enemy Has Not Crossed the Marne and the Allied Line Stiffens on Both Sides.

PARIS.—The strength of General Foch's reserves has been felt by the armies of the German crown prince in the battle for Paix.

East of the line running from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry, where the Germans on Saturday gained several additional villages and then attempted to proceed further westward, magnificent opposition was imposed by the newly strengthened lines, and with terrible losses the French forces recaptured Longpont, Corcy, Faveroles and Trosnes, vantage points in the center of the line leading to the forest of Villers-Cotterets, which seems to be the present objective here of the enemy. Faveroles was again lost later.

The Germans, however, still have in their possession the village of Vauzelles, lying to the west of Soissons, and further south Sauchon-et-Breuil, Chaudun, Lry and Bourches, the last named directly west of Chateau-Thierry. A little to the southwest of Chateau-Thierry the enemy has reached the Marne.

Having failed in their efforts to conquer Reims by direct assault, it now seems to be the intention of the Germans further to widen their occupation of the territory lying south of the Reims-Domans road and thereby outflank the cathedral city and bring about its capitulation. In the fighting in the immediate vicinity of Reims the enemy won the fort of La Poncelle, but his tenure of the position was short lived, for the French troops in a counter attack retook it.

Taken all in all, the second week of the new battle found the allied line from Soissons to Reims, although it had been bent back at various points, not so hard pressed as on previous days and seemingly more capable of resisting the enemy's onslaughts. Just how many men the allies are opposing against the 45 German divisions that are now actively engaged on the Soissons-Reims front has not become apparent, but the fact that on the west the enemy is not only held, but driven back at points and on the southern end of the salient he has been able to make only slight new progress is apparent evidence that a turn in the battle is not far distant.

\$600,000,000 FOR BATTLESHIPS.

Bill for Immediate Increase of Army to 5,000,000 Men.

Washington.—Two challenges from the United States senate were filed at the Kaiser as soon as the news of the U boat ravages in American waters reached that body.

Senator Franco of Maryland introduced a bill appropriating \$900,000,000 for the construction at rate of 20 battle cruisers and ten scout cruisers. Senator McCumber asked for an army of 5,000,000 men.

CHILDLABOR LAW INVALID.

Ban on Products of Workers Under Fourteen Unconstitutional.

Washington.—The federal child labor law of 1916 forbidding interstate shipment of products of child labor was declared unconstitutional and invalidated by the United States Supreme Court. Injunctions restraining the government from putting the statute into effect and restraining a Charlotte (N. C.) cotton mill from discharging children employed by it were sustained.

GENERAL FOCH HAS BROUGHT HIS RESERVES TO BEAR UPON THE INVADERS, AND THEIR PRESENCE IS MANIFESTED WITH TELLING FORCE.

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HERBERT H. ASQUITH

The Former British Premier Is Named in Teuton "Vice Book."



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Under the allotment of anthracite coal for the year ending next April, announced by the fuel administration, the supply to New England this year will be 13,333,614 tons, compared with 9,533,312 tons for the normal year of 1915-16.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Textile

millions here, employing 35,000 men, shut down in consequence of a general strike for a 20 per cent. wage increase called by the Textile Council. One-third of the operatives have been engaged on government contracts.

DAIRY HERD CAN GIVE MORE MILK

Make Improvement by Becoming
Member of Co-Operative Bull
Association.

SUPERIOR SIRES ESSENTIAL

Production Can Be Greatly Increased
In Single Generation and Greater
Economy Effected—Scrub
Worth More as Beef.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every dairy herd should produce the maximum of milk at the minimum of cost. This is a war need—produce more food at the least cost of feed. To do this the scrub bull must go. The co-operative bull association has sound ed his death knell. No longer can he retard dairy development and hinder efficiency.

By breeding to superior sires milk production can be greatly increased in a single generation and greater economy effected. It has been impossible for the 4,000,000 farmers who produce the bulk of this country's milk supply, but who own an average of less than ten cows, to use bulls of high quality because of the great expense. By joining a bull association any dairy farmer may own a share in an excellent purebred bull at a cost far below that ordinarily paid for a scrub. The initial cost is smaller and the maintenance cost is very much less.

Scrub Bull Worth More as Beef.
Dairy bulls are judged by their ability to increase the production of their daughters over the dams. Scrub bulls can only decrease production—thus

DAIRY THE DAIRY

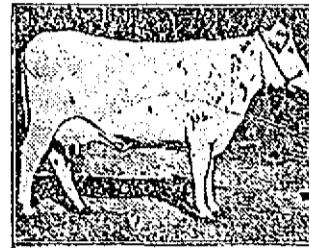
RECORD OF HOLSTEIN COW

California Animal Sets High Mark by
Producing 24.01 Pounds of Butter
in Seven Days.

Purebred Holstein cows are certainly doing their level best to respond to Hoover's injunction to increase production. Records are being broken so rapidly that a cow no sooner gets used to her championship laurels than another one snatches them away.

Miss Valley Mead De Kol Walker has just added to the dairy fame of California by breaking the record for butterfat production in the junior three-year-old class, by producing 24.01 pounds of butter in seven consecutive days, in the division covering tests begun not less than 210 days from freshening.

Miss Valley Mead De Kol Walker freshened at the age of three years, five months, twenty-seven days, and began her test eight months after freshening. In the seven days she produced



Miss Valley Mead De Kol Walker.

44 pounds of milk, yielding 24.01 pounds of butter. Her prior record, begun 11 days from freshening, is 28.0 pounds of milk, yielding 86.80 pounds of butter. She is making a large yearly record and is due to calve again within the year.

By yielding more than 24 pounds of butter in a week after having been milked for eight months she has established a new world's record, displacing Fiderne Hollingen Payne, whose record, begun 836 days after freshening, is 23.1 pounds of milk and 22.57 pounds of butter.

TRAINING FOR YOUNG BULLS

Should Be Taught to Be Led by Halter
When Quite Young—Caretaker
Must Be Master.

When quite young, the bull should be trained to be led by a halter. By the time he is a year old, a strong ring should be inserted in his nose so he can be led by a staff. It is not safe to try to lead a grown bull merely by a halter or rope fastened to his ring. In leading by the staff, the caretaker should always walk at the side and never in front of the bull. One of the essentials in training the young bull is that he must be taught that his caretaker is his master. Bulls known to be vicious usually are handled with care, with the result that fewer accidents are likely to occur with them than with those considered gentle.

SILAGE FOR DAIRY ANIMALS

Found Superior to Corn Fodder by Ex-
periment Stations—Larger
Amount of Nutrients.

Experiments conducted by experiment stations demonstrate that silage is superior to corn fodder for dairy cows. Cows receiving silage in the ration produced 13 per cent more milk than cows receiving corn fodder. Henry in "Feeds and Feeding" states that "Silage gives better results than dry corn fodder for the reason that cows fed the succulent palatable silage usually consume a heavier ration than those fed the dry fodder and hence have a larger amount of nutrients available for milk production after the maintenance requirements of the body have been met."

LEAVING CALVES WITH COWS

As Milk for First Four Days Is Unfit
for Human Consumption, Leave
Calf That Time.

Practical dairymen differ in their opinion as to the length of time the calf should be left with the cow. The first milk, or colostrum, is necessary to cleanse the digestive system of the calf and get it in working order. The younger a calf is taught to drink the easier, but as the milk of the cow is unfit for human consumption for at least four days the calf may well be left with the cow for that time. Also, the udder of the cow is generally inflamed and often cracked and the nursing of the calf helps to relieve this condition.

NO CURE FOR WHITE SCOURS

Disease Is Generally Fatal, Calf Dying
in Day or Two—Disinfection
Is Favored.

White scours is caused by a germ entering through the navel cord soon after birth. If the germ once gets to the dairy barn all the calves born are liable to the disease within a few hours unless the practice of disinfecting the navel is followed. There is no satisfactory remedy. It is generally fatal, the calf dying within a day or two.

Then He's Busy.

No man is really busy unless he has a dozen things to do, eleven of which must be done first.—Boston Transcript

Optimistic Thought.

A man's good name is his best monument.

His Fault

By SUSAN E. CLAGETT

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure News-
paper Syndicate.)

As they stood by the big elm facing the woodland road with the cabin branch murmuring at their feet, Rachel wondered why he had returned to distract her hardly won serenity, for she was frank enough with herself to admit that she was disturbed by his proximity. Quite naturally their steps had turned toward the tree that had been their objective point during that summer time when they both were young, but there has been little talk between them.

She wished to avoid personalities, yet she could not bring her mind to bear upon the trivial things that would make conversation. Emotion, that had long been buried, dominated her, and she was conscious that resentment more than any other feeling had held her in its grip; resentment and the memory of months of suffering, now long past, but still capable of moving her, and it was against this she rebelled; that he still had power to cause her one moment's distress.

But it was different with Randolph Galveston. For the time being he had forgotten past transgressions and was feeling to the full for strong personality and yielding to the joy of seeing her once more. He flicked the golden

"When the letters reached me my own hurt was too recent. I had but one thought. To make you suffer as I was suffering. Oh my dear, I do not seek to justify myself. That is not possible. I left your letters unanswered, knowing well you were fighting distrust. You know my weaknesses and what they have cost me in friends and success in life, and knowing them, I ask you to be generous. I have wounded you beyond expression. I see it in your face. I hear it in the tone of your voice. But I still care."

Even then she did not turn to him, and her answer was slow in coming, but at last she said:

"The fault was mine in the beginning, Randolph. I was no child. I was old enough in the world's ways to realize that a man, whose chief aim in life had been the pleasures of the moment, could not put them at once out of his life. I was as foolish as any girl of fifteen who sees nothing in the great experience but the glamour of love; who believes her devotion is all that such a man requires. I did not realize that I needed patience to counteract habits of a lifetime; patience as well as devotion and a certain reserve of manner. I know that now, yet knowing it, I must hesitate to begin again a struggle between my pride and what I should feel was right to you. For I am not the self-contained woman you think."

"I know that I ask much, but you have always believed in the merit of sacrifice, and you are generous." His voice was strained in its intensity. "I hope that I am man enough to take my medicine without whimpering, if that is necessary, but one that is drowning clings to the hand that offers safety. Your belief in me is my one hope of salvation. At this moment I feel that without it I am morally and spiritually lost."

"You have no right to throw such responsibility upon me," she exclaimed indignantly.

"I did not mean quite that, Rachel. The responsibility was mine throughout. But I am fighting for my happiness, and I hope yours. I would not explain, and appearances were against me and our young life has been spent apart in consequence. But there are many years before us, years in which I will try to make up for what my pride and obstinacy has cost us. If you are willing, I was with the crowd that night. But I left early. I did not touch wine. Neither did I play. The stories told you were lies."

"And Edna Harwick?"

He looked puzzled. "What about her?"

They told me you spent the evening with her."

He wrinkled his forehead in concentrated thought. "As well as I can remember, I did not see her that evening. As I left the club a messenger boy called me. The telegram was urgent. My father was desperately ill. I caught the north-bound train as it was pulling out and wired to you from Boston."

She turned to him now for the first time, a note of excitement in her voice. "I received no wire. You did not come the next day, nor the following. I was desperate with anxiety. Then Eleanor told me she heard you had been with the old crowd; had spent the evening at the Harvey's."

"It was not true. My fault was in my silence. I thought you should have trusted me and would say nothing in extenuation. Dear, that is all back of us. Will you begin again with me?"

Her eyes swept the fields as his had done earlier in their talk; rested upon the silvery beech, caught the shimmer of sunlight as it darted into the sunlight from the shadow of the bank, then extended her hand.

He caught it and drew her toward him. "Dear love," he whispered, "life has possibilities of happiness, of joy, that we little suspect. It is before us. Pray God that we grow old together."

She shivered somewhat sadly as she watched a squirrel scampering across the wood path. "I still think it best not to look back. There is nothing to be gained by doing so, and personalities will make us emotional, something to be avoided."

"We will have to face that, for I have come to ask you to give me another chance, Rachel." For an instant he laid his hand over hers. "You are a self-controlled, self-contained woman, while I have always been given to

extremes. For you I gave up my old

companions and forced myself to walk in that straight and narrow path whose straightness and narrowness need a powerful incentive at the further end to make a man, who all his life has followed the caprice of the moment, keep in the middle of it. Yet for one small lapse you shut the door in my face, shut it and the greater temptation was awaiting me."

"Oh, I beg of you," she interrupted in a stilled voice, "why bring it all back?"

"I insist. I do not mean to be cruel, but we must talk this thing out; talk it over from an entirely different viewpoint. At that time you were right, I realize it now. Then I thought differently, for the accrued spirit of opposition that made me obstinate in wrong had full possession of me. The years that have passed between now and then have lived in the Orient and I have had opportunities in plenty to sound the very depths of remorse and despair. I did not deserve that shut door, Rachel, but pride and obstinacy kept me silent, for appearances were against me. Yet I loved you then; I still love you."

She had turned so that he could not see her face and the silence lasted so long he touched her to attract her attention.

"I wrote to you," she said at last. "There were often times I felt that nothing mattered but your happiness. You did not answer. You did not come."

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Orchard Information

SELECT AND PLANT PEACHES

Only Thrifty, Well-Grown Trees, Free
From Pests and Diseases,
Should Be Used.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

It is poor economy to buy cheap peach trees. First-grade trees cost but a few cents more than the other grades and the thrifty, rapid growth which they make offsets many times this additional expense, but even the best trees must be properly planted in order to be successful. This article tells how to select and plant the trees.

As a rule, only thrifty, well-grown, well-rooted one-year-old or "June-bud" trees free from injurious insects and fungous diseases should be planted. Thrifty, well-grown trees are not necessarily the largest trees which can be found in a nursery. Medium-sized trees are probably the most desirable for planting as the larger ones, but the smaller grades in some cases may be made up of trees that are stunted and weak from some cause or other. Not infrequently they have poor root systems. The smaller trees can usually be bought at a lower price than the medium-sized and large ones, but they may prove costly in the end, especially if they are lacking in vitality and make a poor growth after being planted.

Peach trees are commonly graded according to their height. In properly grown trees, however, there is a pretty definite relation between the height and the size of the trunk or "caliper" of the tree. The diameter of the stem is sometimes used as the basis for grading nursery stock. A few cents per tree of additional cost means comparatively little in the initial expense of starting an orchard, but it may mean a vast sum later in the life of the orchard in the better development of good, vigorous trees.

When received from the nursery the trees should be unpacked immediately. Every possible precaution should be taken to prevent the roots from becoming dry. Unless the trees can be planted immediately, they should be heeled in, in a thoroughly well-drained place, where the soil is mellow and deep. A trench sufficiently wide and deep to receive the roots is made; then the trees are placed in it. In covering, the soil should be worked among the roots of the trees sufficiently to prevent them from being buried.

"I know that I ask much, but you have always believed in the merit of sacrifice, and you are generous." His voice was strained in its intensity. "I hope that I am man enough to take my medicine without whimpering, if that is necessary, but one that is drowning clings to the hand that offers safety. Your belief in me is my one hope of salvation. At this moment I feel that without it I am morally and spiritually lost."

"You have no right to throw such responsibility upon me," she exclaimed indignantly.

"I did not mean quite that, Rachel. The responsibility was mine throughout. But I am fighting for my happiness, and I hope yours. I would not explain, and appearances were against me and our young life has been spent apart in consequence. But there are many years before us, years in which I will try to make up for what my pride and obstinacy has cost us. If you are willing, I was with the old crowd that night. But I left early. I did not touch wine. Neither did I play. The stories told you were lies."

"And Edna Harwick?"

He looked puzzled. "What about her?"

They told me you spent the evening with her."

He wrinkled his forehead in concentrated thought. "As well as I can remember, I did not see her that evening. As I left the club a messenger boy called me. The telegram was urgent. My father was desperately ill. I caught the north-bound train as it was pulling out and wired to you from Boston."

She turned to him now for the first time, a note of excitement in her voice. "I received no wire. You did not come the next day, nor the following. I was desperate with anxiety. Then Eleanor told me she heard you had been with the old crowd; had spent the evening at the Harvey's."

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,
302 THAMES STREET

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NEWPORT, R. I.

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30 & 32 THAMES STREET
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The KITCHEN
CABINET

We spend our days and dollars on
the clothes.
Our homes and bodies wear,
And then we pick up any sort of shabby
by vulgar things.
To clean our thoughts—although we
know
That matter is inferior to mind—
Although we know that peace and
joy
Depend upon our thoughts and their
expression.

PIES AND PASTRY.

Good pastry should be flaky, delicate and rich enough to hold its shape. Pastry making is an art and must never be made with a heavy hand. Lard or shortening used should be cold, flour as well as water, so that the crust will be cold when it goes into the oven, giving it more opportunity for expansion. In making pastry use six tablespooms of lard to a cupful and a half of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt, and just enough cold water to handle and roll. If the fat is cut in with two case knives instead of being rubbed in with the fingers, the pastry will be more flaky.

Sour Cream Pie.—Mix together one cupful of sugar, one cupful of chopped raisins, one cupful of sour cream, one egg well beaten, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon, nutmeg, and salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cloves and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Bake this filling in two crusts.

Pecan Pie.—Cook in a double boiler one cupful of milk, and a cupful of sugar. Thicken with one tablespoomful of flour and the yolks of two eggs, add the juice of a lemon. Bake a crust as for lemon pie, and when done fill with a custard, adding a half cupful of pecan nut meats. Cover with a meringue, using the whites of the eggs and brown in a moderate oven.

Apple Custard Pie.—Add a cupful of sugar to a cupful of grated apple, two well-beaten eggs, one cupful of sweet cream, and the grated rind of a lemon. Pour into a pastry-lined tin before it was finished.

From here the alien property custodian is today marking pencils in New Jersey, chocolate in Connecticut, brewing beer in Chicago, sawing lumber in Florida, melting metal in Mexico, running real estate stores and commission offices and public utilities in all parts of the country. This enemy owned property may be stock certificates, or bonds or debts, life insurance premiums, or cash, real or personal property, but to come within the reach of this big government trust company it must be either owned in whole or in part by persons living within the enemy lines or by persons trading with interests within the enemy lines.

Safe If He's Good.

If a German citizen lives here in the United States, obeys its laws, does not trade with Germany, and does not engage in any pernicious activities against the government, his property and his business are free from any interference on the part of the alien enemy custodian. On the other hand, the property of a citizen of the United States who maintains his residence

Origin of Hungarian Race.

The Hungarians, or Magyars, constitute a branch of the Finno-Ugrian race, their nearest of kin being the Finns of Finland. The Hungarians have been settled in their present country of Hungary for more than 1,000 years. They came from the vast steppes of western Siberia, their original home, toward the close of the 9th century.

WORLD'S BIGGEST TRUST COMPANY PART OF UNCLE SAM'S WAR WORK

Making German Money Invested in This Country Work for the United States, Is Important Work Being Done by the Alien Property Custodian—Citizens Urged to Help by Reporting Any Enemy-Owned Property in Their District.

Washington.—Call it what you will, the biggest trust company, auction shop, or bargain counter sale, Uncle Sam has it among his war activities. Congress gave it its charter, the goods dealt in are enemy owned, United States citizens are its stockholders, and the title of the business manager is alien property custodian.

It is doing a trust company business because the bulk of the property taken over belongs to individuals and has to be safely administered by Uncle Sam. It is an auction shop because the great industries here in the United States owned and controlled by German trade barons which are seized under the trading with the enemy act will be sold outright to loyal citizens of this country, Americanized, and German control of commerce and industry in the United States of America stamped out forever. It is a bargain counter sale because many times in old collections of German owned property here and there are small pieces that have to be quickly converted into cash to prevent loss either to the individual owner or to Uncle Sam. As such, they are passed across the counter in spot sales and the money turned into Uncle Sam's treasury.

But whether earnings or sales, this money is turned over by the alien property custodian to the treasury of the United States and there converted into the enemies' lines is subject to immediate seizure. Also all interests here in the United States are classed as enemies and their property treated accordingly.

Agents of the bureau of investigation of the alien property custodian, under the direction of Francis P. Garvan, an experienced assistant to former District Attorney Jerome of New York, are combing the country for enemy owned property and millions of dollars' worth have been reported. But as much more is confidently believed still unreported. Some of it is actively helping Germany's deadly campaign of spying, bombing, and arson; all of it is potentially a menace.

A. Mitchell Palmer, addressing himself to the citizens of the United States and shareholders in this, the biggest trust company on earth, said: "The more of this property reported the more harmless it will be, the better the business of your trust company, the bigger the returns to the treasury, and the more powerful on the reckoning day will be the U. S. A. I want the citizens to send this office information and reports on the existence of any enemy owned property in their district. That information will be considered confidential. I want citizens who have custody of enemy owned property to report it. They will be given fair and square treatment. We

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Notes and Queries.

In pending matter in this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to the contributor, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelope, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918.

NOTES.

A few advertisements extracted from various early Newport papers:

House To Let.

"Strange that a harp of thousand strings should keep in tune so long."

The subscriber has several chambers to let in his house which is beautifuly located directly opposite Trinity Church Burying Ground; he will rent the rooms with furniture or without, as may best suit the tenant. There is, probably, no more desirable spot in Newport, for those whose souls are not entirely steeped in sin, and wrapped up in the dimpny veil of this world's delusions; the occupant may sit at the window, and view the last home of man in all its mysterious and solemn grandeur—and seriously reflect upon the great uncertainty of all things human. He can communie with himself, and meditate, in full view of the grave yard, on the final consummation of all things, and anticipate that universal crash when the earth shall be burned up, and the heavens be rolled together as a scroll. We must reflect upon these things here, and be prepared with our passport when we meet the last Tyler, or we shall receive the fatal mark of the black brush; why, land! what is a few days' sojourn in this miserable world, compared to a high seat in the Celestial Lodge above, where the Knighthood will be gathered in the pure robes of innocence and beauty!

In order to secure the chambers, early application should be made to SIR THOMAS PRATT, K. H. S.

The Shop Charlotte.

WILLIAM AKIN master, will pay constantly between Newport, and Bedford, in Dartmouth; Any person wanting to freight goods or take passage, may apply to John Slocum in Newport, or to said master on board, when at either place.

Paul Mumford

At the Blue-Ball, opposite Mr. Samuel Carr's Ferry, gives this general assurance, That he will sell English and Indian Goods, (of which he hath a tolerable assortment, purchased on the best terms) at the most reasonable advance, for cash; and doubts not but competent judges will readily admit, that due encouragement is given for application at his store for their necessary supplies.

A woman with a good breast of milk would be glad to go into a good family to suckle a child: Inquire of the printer.

Run away from John Wady of Dartmouth, on the 23d day of October last, a Negro man, named Caesar, alias Hanover, of about 5 feet, 3 inches high, and 24 years old, a very well set fellow and uncommonly stout for his size, with broad face and pretty well looking; he has a very large white set of teeth one of his great toes having been formerly split with an ax, on which is a scar, the whole length of the toe, but can't be discovered, without being closely examined; had on when he went away, a maple color'd furred jacket, a striped flannel shirt, and a cotton and linen shirt: Who ever shall take up said Negro, and return him to the subscribers, or confine him in any of his majesty's jails, shall receive six dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid by JOHN WADY.

All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying off, or harbouring said negro.

Wants A Place.

A young man who understands dressing hair and taking care of horses: Inquire of Mr. Gladding, barber, or direct a line to D. N. at said Gladding's shop, in Thames street, Newport.

Has to be Sold.

It is not hay that I bought—which I heard such a false report, and so much railing about—but it is hay of my own curing, of the following quality and prices.

Good old Hay in stacks, at the farm, 15 dollars per ton; delivered at Newport or the same distance 20 dollars per 22 hundred; new hay out of the barn, delivered direct 20 dollars per ton; in the lower part of the mow, in the barn, is some of the best old hay of my own curing.

Every person who helped me, with their exert. mow my barn, shall be welcome to some of the hay in said barn.

JOHN HOLMES.

Middletown, March 9, 1774.

The public are hereby notified that the school for instruction of Negro children, gratis, is again opened to all societies, by Mrs. Brett, in high street, near Trinity Church.

To Be Let by

Robert Littlepage, Jun.

of Newport.

The red house and garden, with a large new stable, four feet long, and a billiard table, at the sign of the Horse and Axle, on the broad road, leading to Portsmouth, about a quarter of a mile from the Court-house; it is now in good repair, and has been used for a public house for 2 years past; and is in a pleasant situation for a gentleman's seat.

Said Littlepage has to sell a few cabinards and red cedar garrets; a second hand pair of small cart-wheels and axle tree suitable for a single horse; also a few red cedar trees.

To Be Let.

General rooms in the brick market, in Newport, typ'd or Edward Town, and Govt. teacher, was appointed to be let out to me.

Joseph Belcher

informs the Public that he has removed to the brick and stone factory occupied by Mrs. Clark, in the Lower Street. Where he has for sale, at the cost

be bought at any shop in the colony, A general assortment of brassers, founders, Pewters, Cutlers and Iron Makers, Wares.

N. B. Said Belcher continues to carry on his business as usual, on the wharf next below Governor Wanton's where he makes and repairs stoves, worms, brass kettles, copper tea-kettles, chimney brasses, and anything in the Brassery and founders way.

Cash given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead.

To Be Sold

A likely negro girl (for want of employ) about seventeen years of age.—Inquire of the printer.

Whereas my wife, Ann Batty, has eloped from my bed and board, and will not return to live with me; I do hereby forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date. Newport, March 28, 1774. John Batty.

To Be Sold

By Joseph Durfee

Choco new rice by the cask or larger quantity, also flour and sugar by the barrel.

Genteel Boarding

For gentlemen, strangers and others, may be had of Thomas Russell, at the house lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Bagwell, deceased, near the State-house, Boston; a very noted place for this business, being in a good situation, and well known to be a large and commodious house, where persons have only to apply to be convinced how agreeably they can be accommodated.

To Be Sold

One half of a Pew in the Rev. Mr. Kelly's meeting house;—Inquire of the printer.

William Selby

informs the ladies and gentlemen, that he purposes opening a Dancing School, for teaching young ladies and gentlemen, the 18th instant.

Any persons wanting Paving Stones, may be supplied with the very best sort, by applying to William Akin on board the Bedford packet; or to Mr. John Slocum, in Newport.

Philip Robinson

Batter, Takes this method to acquaint the public in general (and his friends in particular) both in town and country, that he now carries on his business a little to the northward of the brick-market, in Thames street; where they may be supplied with as good hats, and as cheap, as can be had in any of the neighboring governments.

William Selby

Begs leave to acquaint the ladies and gentlemen of this town, that he is obliged to postpone opening his School for Dancing till Monday the 9th instant, on account of his indisposition. N. B. Teaching days on Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Wants A Place

A Young Woman, who under stands taking care of a family, &c. Inquire of the printer.

Abigail Stoneman

Begs leave to acquaint the gentlemen, that she has, this day, opened a coffee-house, in the house belonging to Mr. Robert Taylor;

All gentlemen that will please to favor her with their custom, may depend upon being treated in a genteel manner, at a reasonable rate; Every favour will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant,

Abigail Stoneman.

N. B. Boarding and lodging for gentlemen.

Henry Mallard

Clothes and Dier from England,

Takes this method to inform the public in genera and his friends in particular, that he continues to carry on the Clothier's business in all its various branches, in South Kingston, near Little Rest, viz. He sells, dies, and dresses all sorts of clothes for men and women's apparel; Any gentlemen and ladies, who chuse to employ said Mallard, may depend on having their work done with fidelity and despatch, and at the most reasonable rates, for ready money only.

N. B. He dies and dresses all sorts of Silks in the neatest manner.

QUERIES.

10146. FREEBORN.—Who was Phoebe wife of Noel Freeborn whose son Gideon was born Feb. 20, 1757.—H. E. T.

10147. NICHOLS.—Margaret Nichols, daughter of Michael and Lydia, was born Oct. 6, 1718. When did she die. Was she ever married, if so to whom?—N. N. L.

10148. BIGGINS.—Who was —Biggins who married Thomas Jones, Sept. 9, 1758. Was there any issue? —P. L. T.

10149. ODLIN.—In Newport Vital Records, gives the marriage record of Mrs. Abigail Odlin to Capt. Francis Safford, Aug. 20, 1724. Can any one give the maiden name of Mrs. Abigail Odlin, with date of her birth?—A. O. S.

10150. SAYER.—Who was William who married Abigail Sayer Feb. 7, 1742?—A. S. T.

10151. COLLINS.—Mary Collins and Nathaniel Briggs were married at New Shoreham, Aug. 27, 1738. Was there any issue by this marriage? I would also like to know the date of would also like to know the date of

10152. CHURCH.—Thomas Church and Sarah — both of Little Compton were married, 1717. Can any one give me the surname of Sarah, also full date of marriage?—C. T. L.

10154. CHAMPLIN.—Emilie Champlin and Joseph Wilton were married at Little Compton in 1721. Can any one give the full date of marriage and names of any children?—C. G.

ANSWERS.

10158. John, (1) Peckham married Mary Clark, sister of John Clark, (2) Peckham married Sarah

10159. Joseph, (1) Peckham married Mary Clark, (2) Peckham married Sarah

10160. Joseph, (1) Peckham married Susan Clark, (2) Peckham married Elizabeth Clark, 1770-1774.

10161. Joseph, (1) Peckham married Elizabeth Clark, 1770-1774.

10162. Joseph, (1) Peckham married Elizabeth Clark, 1770-1774.

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